

**Table 1. Summary of mechanisms by which neutrophils can recognize/bind to pathogen prior to phagocytosis.**

<b>Neutrophil receptor</b>	<b>PAMP<sup>1</sup> or Ligand</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>CD14</b>	lipopolysaccharide	direct binding to pathogen
<b>CD18</b>	lipopolysaccharide	direct binding to pathogen
<b>TLR2</b>	lipoprotein, peptidoglycan, lipotechoic acid	direct binding to pathogen
<b>TLR3</b>	virus-derived double-stranded RNA	direct binding to pathogen
<b>TLR4</b>	lipopolysaccharide	direct binding to pathogen
<b>TLR5</b>	Flagellin	direct binding to pathogen
<b>TLR7/8</b>	Small synthetic anti-viral molecules	direct binding to pathogen
<b>TLR 9</b>	unmethylated CpG DNA	direct binding to pathogen
<b>C3b/C3bi</b>	Complement factors	binds opsonized pathogen
<b>Fc</b>	“constant region” of antibodies	binds opsonized pathogen

**1- PAMP: Pattern-associated molecular pattern**